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THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

VOLUME XXXVI—NUMBER 44

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1931.

Four Cents Per Copy—\$2.00 Per Year

SUPERIOR COURT NOW IN SESSION

Garey Wins Verdict in McKenzie Collision Case

The first case on the docket of the February term of Superior Court which opened at South Paris on Tuesday of last week, was the alienation suit of Fred C. Holt of South Paris against Dr. W. B. Raymond of the same place. This case had attracted considerable attention in advance and the audience was rather disappointed when Justice Fisher ordered a verdict of one dollar for the plaintiff on Wednesday afternoon.

The jury was excused until Friday morning. One applicant for naturalization appeared. The case was continued until another hearing.

The second case to be opened to the jury was John A. McKenzie of Mason vs. William C. Garey of Bethel, and was an automobile collision case. Alton C. Wheeler of Auburn represented McKenzie, and H. H. Hastings of Bethel appeared for Garey. The collision from which this case resulted occurred on the 16th of September, 1929, at the junction of routes 2 and 26, near the overhead bridge across the railroad at Bethel. The jury was out about two hours and returned a verdict for the defendant.

The case of Isaacson Motor Co. of Rumford vs. Cyrus Gallant, also of Rumford, was tried Saturday. Albert Bellevue was attorney for the plaintiff and Ralph F. Parker for the defendant. The question at issue is under whose ownership and under what conditions are two trucks in the plaintiff's possession, and were the repairs made on the them with the consent and direction of the plaintiff. The verdict was for the plaintiff, \$885.00.

The following indictments by the grand jury have been made public:

Samuel Hindeon. Murder.
Myron Wilson Littlehale. Larceny, two indictments.
Kenneth Blossom. Reckless driving.
Rosario H. Larivee. Two indictments, drunken driving and transportation without permit.
John Targott. Larceny.
Myrtle Keefe and John Targott. Conspiracy.
Myrtle Keefe. Adultery.
John Targott. Adultery.
Geoff H. Worcester. Receiving stolen property.
Ray Dittani and Arthur Petri. Breaking and entering and larceny.
Hansen S. Grover. Adultery.
Alma Stearns. Forgery.
Earl Hunt. Breaking and entering.
James Palmer and Walter White. Possession of still.
Kenneth Mayberry. Cheating by false pretences.
Jonnie K. McDonald. Keeping and depositing.

There are also three appealed cases for unlawful possession, against Tony Mendick, Alpha Poulin and Arthur Downs.

John Targott pleaded guilty to a charge of adultery and was sentenced to serve 10 months in jail. Sentence was suspended on payment of costs. An indictment on a larceny charge was not pressed.

Rosario Larivee of West Somerville, Me., was sentenced to serve 30 days in jail after pleading guilty to a drunken driving charge.

Mrs. Myrtle Keefe pleaded guilty to charges of larceny and adultery and was sentenced to serve six months in jail and was placed on probation for two years upon payment of costs.

James Palmer of Peru was fined \$500 and sentenced to serve two months in jail and four months additional in default of payment. The charge was possession of a still. The indictment of Walter White on the same charge was not pressed.

C. Earl Hunt of Mexico, charged with breaking, entering and larceny, was sentenced to serve six months in jail. He was put on probation for two years upon payment of costs.

Adelma Stearns of Bethel was sentenced to the reformatory at South Windham on a charge of forgery. She was placed on probation for two years on payment of costs and restitution of the amount of checks.

Geoff Worcester of Mexico was sentenced to serve six months in jail and probation for two years on payment of costs.

On Tuesday afternoon the jury returned a verdict of not guilty in the charge of reckless driving against Dr. W. B. Raymond of South Paris. He was driving an automobile which was owned by Howard James Perry, the son of Dr. W. B. Raymond, and killed Howard James Perry, the son of Dr. W. B. Raymond, on Sunday Dec. 23, 1929.

Kenneth Mayberry, indicted for obtaining by false pretences, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to serve six months in jail. He was put on probation upon payment of costs and restitution.

Myron Wilson Littlehale of Peru pleaded guilty to a larceny charge. He was sentenced to the men's reformatory.

BASKETBALL AND VOLLEYBALL FEATURE LAST HOME GAME OF SEASON

As a preliminary entertainment to the Gould Academy game on Friday two volleyball teams are going to clash at 7 o'clock. The Bethel team will meet the Gould Academy team and a tough battle is expected. Members of the Town Team consist of George Parsons, Jack Parsons, Dr. Brown, Earl Davis, Earlyn Wheeler, Hedley Wheeler, and Orrell Anderson. The volleyball game will start promptly at 7 o'clock and the winners will have to take two out of three games.

As a last home game of the season the Gould Academy varsity will meet the high school team of Gorham, N. H. With this double entertainment and no advance in prices it is hoped that a large crowd will be present. Prices are adults 35c and children 10c.

EDWIN C. DOUGLASS

The remains of Edwin C. Douglass, who died in a Boston hospital where he had been ill for the past three months, was brought to Bethel Saturday, accompanied by his brother Henry, and sister, Mrs. Hazel Jose, of Portland. Mr. Douglass was the son of the late Charles H. Douglass and was born and educated in Bethel. The greater part of his life has been spent in Massachusetts, where he has been connected with railroad work.

He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. George P. Carron of Dixfield; four brothers, Charles, Corinith, Vt.; Frank, Hanover; Henry, Portland, and Fred, Bethel; and one sister, Hazel, wife of Harry Jose of Portland.

Funeral services were held here and burial was in the family lot in Riverside cemetery. Those from out of town attending the services were Mrs. Hazel Jose and Henry Douglass, Portland; Mr. and Mrs. George Carron, Dixfield.

NEW INSTINCTS OF CAUTION

Why does anyone require instruction in safety? Are the old instincts of self interest and self preservation dead within us that we need a lot of body hoo and propaganda to keep us alive?

We have often wondered for what the safety movement fitted into the philosophical scheme of things but it was only by chance that we got a clue to it. A little pup not much bigger than a pig of apple leaves, wanted to cross the street. The owner of the pup, standing along in both hands, urged him to cross the street. But he walked along the curb to the corner where there was a traffic light. He crossed the street and then he was hit by a car.

That pup's instincts were not dead. He saved himself from being run over by natural enemies by using his own self preservation, instincts which in turn enabled him to avoid danger from the pup. But what if he had not? He would have been a victim of what we call a traffic accident.

What if he had not? He would have been a victim of what we call a traffic accident. The reason for safety propaganda is economic. The dead and mutilated are full of knowledge by experience but they are not good for much more than examples. It is cheaper to teach new instincts of caution. It is cheaper to spend money on engineering talent than to learn to fire and failure. It is cheaper to instruct and insist on the right way to do things than to let each man try to learn by his own mistakes.

That's the reason for safety propaganda. The reason for safety propaganda is economic. The dead and mutilated are full of knowledge by experience but they are not good for much more than examples. It is cheaper to teach new instincts of caution. It is cheaper to spend money on engineering talent than to learn to fire and failure. It is cheaper to instruct and insist on the right way to do things than to let each man try to learn by his own mistakes.

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GOULD AND NORWAY DIVIDE

The Gould Academy Second Team won a neat victory 21-16 last Friday while the varsity dropped a 39-18 game. The underdog, with the diminutive Vall leading the way with three field goals and four free throws for 10 points, displayed a good brand of basketball and revenge a setback given them by the Norway team in the first encounter. The victors outplayed the visitors in all departments of play but due to the vast number of shots missed the score indicates a closer game.

With Wilson Bartlett still ineligible and Stevens and Littlehale on the sick list the local varsity was considerably handicapped but put up a good fight. The first quarter ended with Gould leading 7-4. The half ended 17-11 for Norway. In the last half the visitors gradually drew away, due to the sharp shooting of Lovejoy, who dropped in seven goals in this period. Norway was not on long shots and could not be stopped.

The lineups were as follows:

GOULD: Stanley, If, Wright, rf, Brown, rf, Hinkley, c, Chasler, c, Hamilton, lg, Quimby, rg.

NORWAY: Smith, If, Brown, If, Lovejoy, rf, Gaudin, c, Faxon, lg, MacReady, rg.

Referee: Sampson (Bridgton Acad. Gym). Time Four 8's.

\$150,000 DAMAGES IN RUMFORD FIRE

The Stratheglass building, one of the finest in Rumford, was gutted by fire on Sunday morning.

Several firemen were injured. The building was composed of five stories and shops, including R. K. Day Co., Dorey's Shoe Millinery Co., Personal Finances Co., Albert Bellevue, otherwise, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Dr. Edward Sheehy, Peter Pan Family Shop, Dr. H. A. MacLean, Dr. Joseph A. Noyes, Dr. C. H. Witham, George McLean, Insurance, Dr. A. J. Thibodeau.

The loss is estimated at over \$150,000.

The fire was caused by a short circuit in the wiring of the building.

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OUTLOOK FOR POTATOES IN 1931

Present indications are that prices for the 1931 New England potato crop will be decidedly lower than for the 1930 crop. This forecast is based upon reported intentions of farmers to increase acreage in the country 5% and a probable increase of about the same amount in New England, combined with the probability that yields will increase from the abnormally low figure of last year and that the business depression will not be entirely passed when the new crop is ready for market.

This expected increase in acreage is apparently the result of better than average prices received for both the 1929 and the 1930 crops, and is in line with the usual response of potato growers to prices received. In the southeastern states, including Virginia and Maryland, growers intend to maintain acreage close to that of 1930. In the other areas increases are planned as follows: southwest early and second early states, 12%; in the nineteen so-called surplus producing states the intended increase is 4%; and in the 16 deficient states 7%.

These increases if carried out would mean a total of 3,783,000 acres and with average yields the total production would be approximately 422 million bushels. This would be practically equal to the large crop of 1924, but less than the record crop of 1928 of 465 million bushels.

The Maine acreage has increased from 124,000 acres in 1923 to 183,000 acres in 1930. Reports from growers indicate an additional increase of at least 6%, which would amount to a total of approximately 199,000 acres in 1931. This acreage with an average yield of 218 bushels (1919 to 1930) per acre would give a total Maine production exceeding that of 1924 by about five million bushels.

The price level that such a crop is likely to establish will depend somewhat on the demand situation next summer and fall. Even though some improvement in domestic demand conditions may take place by the time the marketing of the 1931 crop begins, there will be a considerable surplus of potatoes in the market.

Several months ago banks of New York and Massachusetts began reducing their rates, which action was probably due to a considerable extent to the fact that their proportion of real estate mortgages, being much higher than in Maine, left them with a considerable amount of unproductive investment, temporarily at least.

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Several months ago banks of New York and Massachusetts began reducing their rates, which action was probably due to a considerable extent to the fact that their proportion of real estate mortgages, being much higher than in Maine, left them with a considerable amount of unproductive investment, temporarily at least.

Several months ago banks of New York and Massachusetts began reducing their rates, which action was probably due to a considerable extent to the fact that their proportion of real estate mortgages, being much higher than in Maine, left them with a considerable amount of unproductive investment, temporarily at least.

Several months ago banks of New York and Massachusetts began reducing their rates, which action was probably due to a considerable extent to the fact that their proportion of real estate mortgages, being much higher than in Maine, left them with a considerable amount of unproductive investment, temporarily at least.

Several months ago banks of New York and Massachusetts began reducing their rates, which action was probably due to a considerable extent to the fact that their proportion of real estate mortgages, being much higher than in Maine, left them with a considerable amount of unproductive investment, temporarily at least.

Several months ago banks of New York and Massachusetts began reducing their rates, which action was probably due to a considerable extent to the fact that their proportion of real estate mortgages, being much higher than in Maine, left them with a considerable amount of unproductive investment, temporarily at least.

Several months ago banks of New York and Massachusetts began reducing their rates, which action was probably due to a considerable extent to the fact that their proportion of real estate mortgages, being much higher than in Maine, left them with a considerable amount of unproductive investment, temporarily at least.

Several months ago banks of New York and Massachusetts began reducing their rates, which action was probably due to a considerable extent to the fact that their proportion of real estate mortgages, being much higher than in Maine, left them with a considerable amount of unproductive investment, temporarily at least.

Several months ago banks of New York and Massachusetts began reducing their rates, which action was probably due to a considerable extent to the fact that their proportion of real estate mortgages, being much higher than in Maine, left them with a considerable amount of unproductive investment, temporarily at least.

Several months ago banks of New York and Massachusetts began reducing their rates, which action was probably due to a considerable extent to the fact that their proportion of real estate mortgages, being much higher than in Maine, left them with a considerable amount of unproductive investment, temporarily at least.

Several months ago banks of New York and Massachusetts began reducing their rates, which action was probably due to a considerable extent to the fact that their proportion of real estate mortgages, being much higher than in Maine, left them with a considerable amount of unproductive investment, temporarily at least.

Several months ago banks of New York and Massachusetts began reducing their rates, which action was probably due to a considerable extent to the fact that their proportion of real estate mortgages, being much higher than in Maine, left them with a considerable amount of unproductive investment, temporarily at least.

Several months ago banks of New York and Massachusetts began reducing their rates, which action was probably due to a considerable extent to the fact that their proportion of real estate mortgages, being much higher than in Maine, left them with a considerable amount of unproductive investment, temporarily at least.

Several months ago banks of New York and Massachusetts began reducing their rates, which action was probably due to a considerable extent to the fact that their proportion of real estate mortgages, being much higher than in Maine, left them with a considerable amount of unproductive investment, temporarily at least.

Several months ago banks of New York and Massachusetts began reducing their rates, which action was probably due to a considerable extent to the fact that their proportion of real estate mortgages, being much higher than in Maine, left them with a considerable amount of unproductive investment, temporarily at least.

Several months ago banks of New York and Massachusetts began reducing their rates, which action was probably due to a considerable extent to the fact that their proportion of real estate mortgages, being much higher than in Maine, left them with a considerable amount of unproductive investment, temporarily at least.

Several months ago banks of New York and Massachusetts began reducing their rates, which action was probably due to a considerable extent to the fact that their proportion of real estate mortgages, being much higher than in Maine, left them with a considerable amount of unproductive investment, temporarily at least.

Several months ago banks of New York and Massachusetts began reducing their rates, which action was probably due to a considerable extent to the fact that their proportion of real estate mortgages, being much higher than in Maine, left them with a considerable amount of unproductive investment, temporarily at least.

Several months ago banks of New York and Massachusetts began reducing their rates, which action was probably due to a considerable extent to the fact that their proportion of real estate mortgages, being much higher than in Maine, left them with a considerable amount of unproductive investment, temporarily at least.

Several months ago banks of New York and Massachusetts began reducing their rates, which action was probably due to a considerable extent to the fact that their proportion of real estate mortgages, being much higher than in Maine, left them with a considerable amount of unproductive investment, temporarily at least.

Several months ago banks of New York and Massachusetts began reducing their rates, which action was probably due to a considerable extent to the fact that their proportion of real estate mortgages, being much higher than in Maine, left them with a considerable amount of unproductive investment, temporarily at least.

Several months ago banks of New York and Massachusetts began reducing their rates, which action was probably due to a considerable extent to the fact that their proportion of real estate mortgages, being much higher than in Maine, left them with a considerable amount of unproductive investment, temporarily at least.

BETHEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH RECEIVES \$5,000

By the will of the late Miss Harriet Foster of Bethel which was probated Tuesday the following bequests were made public: Mrs. Fritz Goddard, \$1,000; Mrs. Frankie Stevens, \$500; Bethel Congregational Church, \$5,000. Her home, which consists of a large two story house, ell and barn, situated on Vernon Street in Bethel Village, she left to be used as a boarding house for elderly ladies. The residue of the estate is to be used for its upkeep.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS PAYING EXTRA DIVIDENDS

The following list of mutual savings banks paying extra dividends is compiled by the Savings Bank Association of Maine. They estimate that the total amount of such dividends paid during 1929 and 1930 is \$690,000. In other words, depositors in mutual savings banks in the State are that much richer by reason of being depositors in such banks.

1929 1930

Auburn Savings, 1 1/2
Augusta Savings, 1 1/2
Bangor Savings, 1 1/2
Barnstable Savings, 1 1/2
Bethel Savings, 1 1/2
Brunswick Savings, 1 1/2
Dedham Savings, 1 1/2
Franklin County Savings, 1 1/2
Gorham Savings, 1 1/2
Hallowell Savings, 1 1/2
Kingfield Savings, 1 1/2
Lewiston Savings, 1 1/2
Portland Savings, 1 1/2
Saco & Biddeford Savings, 1 1/2
Shawmut Savings, 1 1/2
South Paris Savings, 1 1/2
Waterville Savings, 1 1/2

Several of the banks listed are paying additional, not as extra, but as part of their regular rate.

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Several months ago banks of New York and Massachusetts began reducing their rates, which action was probably due to a considerable extent to the fact that their proportion of real estate mortgages, being much higher than in Maine, left them with a considerable amount of unproductive investment, temporarily at least.

Several months ago banks of New York and Massachusetts began reducing their rates, which action was probably due to a considerable extent to the fact that their proportion of real estate mortgages, being much higher than in Maine, left them with a considerable amount of unproductive investment, temporarily at least.

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PLANS COMPLETED FOR ANNUAL CARNIVAL

Queen To Be Elected. Hockey Game An Attraction

Preparations are complete for the winter carnival Saturday, Feb. 21. The ski-jump has been improved and it is expected that, with favorable conditions, leaps of between fifty and sixty feet should be made. Many entries have been made for this event.

Four girls have been nominated for carnival queen. Each ticket to the carnival has a ballot attached which can be cast by writing the name of the contestant on it and placing it in a ballot-box. A ballot-box has been placed at Bosserman's store for the convenience of those wishing to vote. Tickets are also on sale at the same place. Other ballot boxes will be placed at convenient spots near the events on carnival day. The candidates are June Brown, Adelia Hanson, Thura Brown, Francena Willbur.

The carnival will be held in the William Bingham Gymnasium at eight o'clock Saturday evening. The Harmonians of Farmington will furnish the music. The coronation of the carnival queen will take place early in the evening, after which the prizes will be awarded.

Following are the events of the day:

A. M.
9:00 Junior Ski jumping.
9:30 Ski jumping, held at Vernon St.
P. M.
1:30 Ski dash, 100 yards.
1:45 Snow shoe dash, 100 yards.
2:00 Skit obstacle.
2:15 Long distance skit, 2 miles.
2:30 Junior snow shoe dash.
2:

What Are We Going to Do About It?

Maine.

WARRANT FOR TOWN MEETING

To Carl L. Brown, a Citizen of the Town of Bethel, in Oxford County.

GREETINGS.—In the name of the State of Maine, you are hereby requested to notify and warn the inhabitants of the Town of Bethel, qualified to vote in town affairs, to meet in Odeon Hall in said Town on Monday, the 22d day of March, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to act on the following articles, to wit:

Art. 1. To choose a Moderator to preside at said meeting.

Art. 2. To choose a Clerk for the ensuing year.

Art. 3. To hear and act on reports of the several town officers.

Art. 4. To choose Selectmen for the ensuing year.

Art. 5. To choose Assessors for the ensuing year.

Art. 6. To choose the Overseers of the Poor for the ensuing year.

Art. 7. To choose a Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Art. 8. To choose one member of the School Committee for three years.

Art. 9. To choose a method of collecting taxes for the ensuing year.

Art. 10. To choose a Tax Collector for 1931.

Art. 11. To choose a Road Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Art. 12. To establish the price the Road Commissioner shall receive for his services.

Art. 13. To choose an Auditor for the ensuing year.

Art. 14. To choose all other necessary town officers.

Art. 15. To see what sum of money the Town will vote and raise for the support of common schools for the ensuing year.

Art. 16. To see what sum of money the Town will vote and raise for secondary schools for the ensuing year.

Art. 17. To see what sum of money the Town will vote and raise for the repair of school houses for the ensuing year.

Art. 18. To see what sum of money the Town will vote and raise for school supplies for the ensuing year.

Art. 19. To see what sum of money the Town will vote and raise for textbooks for the ensuing year.

Art. 20. To see if the Town will vote to pay during the ensuing year the temporary loans held by Bethel National Bank and raise money for same.

Art. 21. To see what sum of money the Town will vote and raise for repair of roads and bridges for 1931.

Art. 22. To see what sum of money the Town will vote and raise for winter roads for 1931.

Art. 23. To see what sum, if any, the Town will vote and raise in accordance with the provisions of Sections 26 to 32, inclusive, of Chapter 28 of the Revised Statutes of 1930 for the construction of a State Aid Highway extending from the Rumford town line in a general southerly direction through the towns of Bethel, Greenwood and Norway, over State Aid Designation No. 2 in the town of Bethel and State Aid No. 1 in the town of Greenwood and State Aid No. 2 in the town of Norway.

Art. 24. To see if the Town will vote and raise the sum of \$666.00 for the improvement of section of State Aid Road as outlined in the report of the Highway Commission in addition to the amount regularly raised for the care of highways.

Art. 25. To see if the Town will vote and raise the sum of \$940.20, said amount being the town's portion for the maintenance of State and State Aid Highways during the year 1931, under the provisions of Section 9, Chapter 130 of Public Laws of 1913.

Art. 26. To see if the Town will vote and raise the sum of \$1200.00 to entitle the Town to 3rd Class Highway funds as provided in Sections 43 to 47, inclusive, of Chapter 28, Revised Statutes of 1930.

Art. 27. To see what sum of money the Town will vote and raise for the support of poor for 1931.

Art. 28. To see what sum of money the Town will vote and raise to pay on town bond and interest.

Art. 29. To see if the Town will vote to increase the salary of the Town Treasurer and fix the amount.

Art. 30. To see what sum of money the Town will vote and raise to pay town officers for the ensuing year.

Art. 31. To see what sum of money the Town will vote and raise for the observance of Memorial Day, said money to be expended by Col. C. S. Edwards Camp, S. of U. V.

Art. 32. To see if the Town will vote and raise \$50.00 to pay for the Treasurer's bond for 1931.

Art. 33. To see if the Town will vote and raise \$25.00 to pay for Collector's bond for 1931.

Art. 34. To see if the Town will vote to authorize the Treasurer to hire money necessary to pay outstanding bills.

Art. 35. To see if the Town will vote and raise the sum of \$400.00 to procure from the Bethel Library Association the free use of its books during the coming year for all the inhabitants of the town under such restrictions and regulations as shall insure the safety and good use of the books.

Art. 36. To see what sum of money the Town will vote and raise for miscellaneous expenses for the ensuing year.

Art. 37. To see if the Town will vote and raise the sum of \$200.00 to be expended toward the extermination of Pine Blister Rust in the town of Bethel, to which amount will be added \$100.00 from the State making a joint fund of \$300.00 to be expended in the town of Bethel in 1931.

Art. 38. To see if the Town will vote and raise \$119.00 toward the support of County Public Health Nursing under the State Department of Health to continue work with mothers and children.

Art. 39. To see what sum of money the Town will vote and raise for Tarvia for Church, Main and Railroad Streets.

Art. 40. To see what sum of money the Town will vote and raise to protect the health menace of the open brook running by M. A. Naimy's store.

Art. 41. To see if the Town will vote and raise the sum of \$1215.65 as paid to Milan Chapin to March 1st, 1931 on account of injuries received on town equipment.

Art. 42. To see if the Town will vote to continue to pay Milan Chapin's compensation.

Art. 43. To see what sum of money the Town will vote and raise for upkeep of cemeteries.

Art. 44. To see what sum of money the Town will vote and raise for services of a School Physician.

Art. 45. To see if the Town will assent to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Art. 46. To see if the Town will vote to purchase of E. F. Peterkin land for a town dump at the present site and raise money for same.

Art. 47. To see what sum of money the Town will vote and raise to be expended and used for advertising the natural resources, advantages and attractions of the State of Maine.

Art. 48. To see if the Town will vote to authorize the Moderator to appoint a committee of 12 to be known as the Budget Committee.

Art. 49. To see if the Town will vote to rescind the vote made at annual town meeting, March, 1930, authorizing the present Tax Collector to handle the uncollected taxes of former Collector, D. M. Forbes.

Any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

HENRY W. BOYKER,
JOHN H. HOWE,
CARROLL E. ABBOTT,
Selectmen of Bethel.

The Selectmen will be in their office on Saturday, the 28th day of February for the purpose of correcting the list of voters of the Town of Bethel and hearing and deciding cases of applicants desiring the right to have their names on the voting list.

A true copy.—Attest, Carl L. Brown.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE

Whereas Alberto F. Copeland, then of Bethel, County of Oxford, State of Maine, now deceased, by his mortgage deed dated March twenty-fourth, 1923, and recorded in Oxford County Registry of Deeds, Book 352, Page 145, conveyed to the undersigned Bethel Savings Bank, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of said State of Maine and located at said Bethel, a certain parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situated in Bethel Village, in said Bethel, and bounded and described as follows, viz: beginning on the street leading from Vernon Street, so called, to Chapman Street, so called, at the southwesterly corner of a certain lot then owned by Ira C. Jordan (being a parcel conveyed by said Copeland to said Jordan); thence easterly on line of said Jordan land to the southwesterly corner of said lot; thence southerly on line of said Jordan land and line of land formerly of Fred I. Clark to said Chapman Street; thence westerly on said Chapman Street to the street first named above; thence northerly on the street first named above to the point of beginning. Being a part of the premises conveyed to said Copeland by Eben S. Kilborn, containing three acres, more or less. (Being the home place of said Copeland as then occupied by him; and whereas the condition of said mortgage has been broken.

Now therefore, by reason of the breach of the condition thereof the undersigned Bethel Savings Bank claims a foreclosure of said mortgage.

Dated February 18, 1931.
BETHEL SAVINGS BANK
by A. E. Herrick
its treasurer duly authorized.

State of Maine, February 18, 1931.
Oxford ss.
Subscribed and sworn to as true by said A. E. Herrick, Treasurer of said Bethel Savings Bank, before me

ELDER C. PARK,
Justice of the Peace.

UPTON

At the regular Grange meeting Saturday, Feb. 14, Rev. N. S. Davis resigned his position as Secretary, which he has held for the last 14 months. This was necessary as he is going to Alaska, N. H., to preach and will not be with us any more. In a short farewell speech, he expressed regret in leaving this Grange. Miss Myrtle Pratt was elected for the remainder of the year and installed.

After the Grange meeting refreshments of ice cream, cake, sandwiches, coffee and valentine cookies were served.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Douglass, Mrs. C. A. Jenkins, Mrs. Lee Abbott and Mrs. Edw. Warren attended sisterhood meeting at Bethel, N. H., Tuesday, Feb. 17.

Several from town attended a birth day party for Owen Richard at Bethel last Saturday evening.

Mrs. Dan Barnet, who is in the Rumford Community Hospital where she was operated on a while ago, is reported gaining.

Chas. Corey has finished his job of getting out telephone poles.

Farm Bureau meeting at the Grange Hall Wednesday this week. Subject, "Main Dishes and Leftovers."

There will be a whist party at the Grange Hall Saturday, Feb. 21.

Rev. N. S. Davis will preach his farewell sermon here next Sunday.

DROUGHT RELIEF MAN



Mr. C. W. Wadsworth, director of extension in the Department of Soil Culture in Washington, who has been requested by President Hoover to go and see the drought-stricken region in the West.

Lands of Interest Seen

by Visitors to Tropics

One of the quietest places in the world is the little Dutch island of Curaçao. The island itself is like a bit of old Holland, with a tropical flavor lent by its red-roofed houses, palm trees and warm climate.

Martinique is French and famous for the garish, brightly colored costumes of its native women. The city St. Pierre is an awe-inspiring sight. Once it nestled cozily at the foot of Mount Pelee, a towering volcano which blew its own head off back in 1902 and wiped out the city below. Today it is in ruins, covered with lava dust, a city of the dead.

Trinidad, "land of humming birds," is a city of flowers, of strange peoples and races, and the home of the world-famous Pitch lake of La Brea, from which comes asphalt to pave the roads of the world. Here are many Hindus, remnants of East Indian slaves introduced into the island in 1830. The men wear flowing white robes, turbans and silk blouses while the women carry their family wealth with them at all times in the shape of gold rings, anklets, heavy earrings and silver bracelets which cover their arms from wrist to elbow.

World Owes Vast Debt

to Icelandic Writers

In that strange island Iceland—burst up from the bottom of the sea; a wild land of barrenness and lava; swallowed many months of every year in black tempests, yet with a wild gleaming beauty in summertime; towering up there, stern and grim, in the North ocean . . . where of all places we least looked for literature or written memorials, the record of these things was written down. On the seacoast of this wild land is a rim of grassy country, where cattle can subsist, and men by means of them and of what the sea yields; and it seems they were poetic men these men who had deep thoughts in them, and uttered musically their thoughts. Much would be lost, had Iceland not been burst up from the sea, not been discovered by the Northerners! The old Norse poets were many of them natives of Iceland.—Thomas Carlyle in "Heroes and Hero Worship."

Weddings Come High

A wedding, well done, in New York costs between \$50,000 and \$100,000. A few items which contribute to the total: 5,000 invitations; \$5,000; organist, \$350 to \$1,000; singer, \$150 to \$1,000; 300 news properly decorated, \$5,500; altar decorations bring the total to \$7,500; food, \$7,000; orchestra, \$1,000; bridal clothes between \$5,000 and \$10,000; bouquet—for the bride, \$100; for the attendants, \$30 apiece. Attendants' costumes and gifts add a few thousands more. Due to the minister, \$250; gift to the church, perhaps \$500. Smaller items: marriage license, \$2; fee of the church, \$25; canopy, \$30; tips to traffic policemen, between \$25 and \$125.—Exchange.

Harbor at Sea

The island of Monhegan, 20 miles off the coast of Maine, offers a charm to the nature lover. A rather limited number of tourists find their way out there during the summer, but the trip to the island would often be a difficult one were it not for the fact that there are two islands, Monhegan and Marazion, and it is the passage of the latter that forms a very excellent harbor where landing may be made and freight unloading very readily under the protection of Marazion. The latter is rock-bound and flowered with a dense forest in its cove.

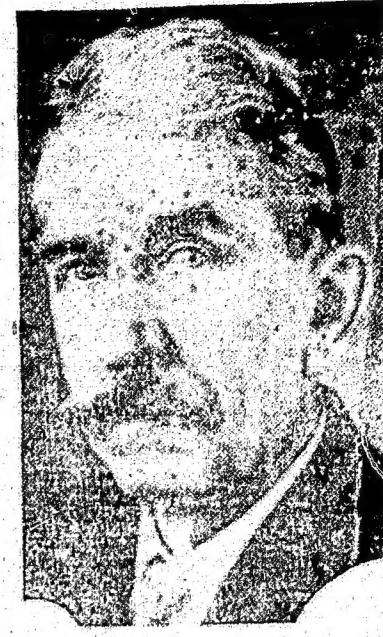
Weight of Diamonds

The specific gravity of the diamond is 3.52. As one cubic inch of water weighs 10.47 pounds, a cubic inch of diamond would weigh 37.2 pounds, or approximately 2,327 times as much. A diamond of 1 carat, which is 200 times as small as a cubic inch, would weigh about .200 carats. A diamond of 1 carat, which is 200 times as small as a cubic inch, would weigh about .200 carats. A diamond of 1 carat, which is 200 times as small as a cubic inch, would weigh about .200 carats.

Persians Popularized Polo

Polo is one of the oldest games in the world. Its origin is said to be in Persia. From there it spread to India, China, and Japan. It is spread westward as I believe the Persian word for polo is polo. In fact, the word polo is derived from the Persian word polo. In fact, the word polo is derived from the Persian word polo. In fact, the word polo is derived from the Persian word polo.

ALFALFA BILL IS IN



William N. Murray, known as "Alfalfa Bill," who was inaugurated as governor of Oklahoma.

Diamond in History

India was the original home of the diamond as a jewel. For centuries India remained the sole source of Europe's diamond supply. About 1730 diamonds were discovered in Brazil. In 1867 diamonds were discovered in South Africa. South African diamonds constitute more than 90 per cent of the world's supply. From their discovery to the present time they have yielded 300,000,000 carats. The diamonds of the world probably represent a value of \$5,000,000,000. There have been some diamonds found in the state of Arkansas. The Arkansas diamond mine in Pike county has produced several thousand diamonds equal in color to the best produced in other parts of the world and 1 per cent harder than the hardest from other parts of the world.

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